

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ORS
against
ARAKI, Sadao AND ORS

I, Roy Palmer BULCOCK, of Amity Point, Queensland and formerly 109313 F/O R P Bulcock, R.A.F. 153 M.U., now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows:-

1. I was 109313 Flying Officer Roy Palmer Bulcock, R.A.F. 153 M.U., when I was captured by the Japanese Forces in Java on 8th March, 1942.
2. On 5th May, 1942 we moved to Jaar Market Camp at Sourabaya where we were accommodated in grass huts with mud floors. Rain came through the roof at all times. Sanitation consisted of holes in the ground which constantly overflowed and there would be about six inches of excreta to walk through before getting to these holes.
3. The food at this camp was quite inadequate and the health of the prisoners began to deteriorate. Dysentry was very bad and in addition there were many cases of beri beri and general vitaminosis. The Japanese gave us no medical supplies whatever.
4. The work consisted mainly of building anti-aircraft gun posts, filling in air-raid trenches, preparing aerodromes, making petrol dumps and store dumps, cleaning up buildings and oil refineries and moving large pipes. It was very heavy work and almost impossible for men in a weakened condition. We were beaten whenever we would not lift the weight. Working parties had to be made up to the required quota and sick men were forced to work.
5. On 5th September 1942 we moved to LYCEUM Camp where 2,400 men were crowded into a camp designed for 600 students. The work was similar to that in the previous camp, sanitation showed no improvement, and a dysentry outbreak caused 15 deaths in a short period. Corporal punishment was inflicted frequently for conduct such as whistling in the bathroom.
6. On 5th January 1943 we moved to JAAR MARKT Camp and the Japanese guards attacked us and bashed us more frequently than

ever. Bamboo poles and hardwood blocks were used to beat the prisoners. The Japanese were experts in not breaking bones. They caused the buttocks of the victims to swell. The prisoners were made to kneel down and they were then beaten on the soles of the feet or on the small of the back. At this time the practice of making prisoners bash one another was started. If they did not hit each other severely enough, the offenders were beaten into unconsciousness by as many as six guards.

7. In March 1943 we were forced to load bombs, petrol and light armoured vehicles on to ships marked with the Red Cross.

8. On 20th May 1943 we moved to CYCLE Camp, BATAVIA. At this camp I saw SONE, the Japanese Camp Commandant, bash a Dutch officer about half a dozen times on the face with a coil of heavy wire. The officer's face and eyes were injured. On another occasion a Dutchman named KRAJENLINGH was not quick enough in saluting a Japanese guard. The guard stood the Dutchman to attention and hit him with full force on the point of the chin. The victim was knocked unconscious and fell on the concrete floor. As a result of this, the Dutchman suffered concussion and died.

9. In November 1944 we moved to BANDENG. While at this camp seven Australians were beaten on the head by the Japanese guards with iron bars for failing to salute the guard room.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the within named deponent at)	.../s/.R.P.Bulcock.....
Point Lookout this twenty)	
fifth day of September)	
1946.)	
Before me)	.../s/.O.H.Roberts.....
A Justice of the Peace.)	

桜東国際軍事裁判所

第一號

米國側其他 對 荒木貞夫其他

私、ロイ・バルマ・ブルックーへ、住所
クイーンズランド、アミティー・ポイント、元英
國空軍M・ロ一五三飛行將校第一〇九三一三號R
・P・ブルック、目下退役宣誓シテ左ノ通り隙
述ス。

一、一九四二年三月八日爪哇ニ於テ日本軍ニ捕
獲サレタ瞬私ハ英國空軍M・ロ一五三第一
〇九三一三號ロイ・バルマ・ブルック
飛行將校テアツタ。

二、一九四二年五月五日我々ハ、スラバヤノ一
ジャムマケット收容所ニ移サレタ、其
處テハ我々ハ泥ノ床ノ草葺小屋ニ宿泊サレ
ラレタ。雨ハ始終屋根カラ洩ツタ。衛生施
設ハ地中ニ穿ツタ穴テ其レハ絶ヘバ溢レテ
此穴ニ通スルニハ約六時モアル排泄物ヲ通
ツテ歩イテ行ツタ。

RETRN TO ROOM 201
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2.

三、此收容所ノ食物ヘ西ダ不充分テ骨虜ノ健康
ヘ悪化シ始メタ。赤痢ヘ非常ニ悪性テ之ニ
加フルニ脚氣ト一般ヴィタミン缺乏症ノ多
数ノ患者ガアツタ。日本軍ヘ我々ニ何等ノ
日用品ヲ與ヘナカツタ。

四、仕事ヘ主トシテ高射砲陣地ノ築城、防空壕
ノ構築飛行場ノ設置、ガソリン集積所、及
貯藏品集積所ノ構築建物及精油所ノ掃除及
大型パイプノ移動テアツタ。非常ナ重労働
テ弱ツタ状態ニアル人々ニハ殆ンド不可能
テアツタ。重イ物ヲ持上ケルコトガ出來ナ
カツタ。合何時モ嚴ラレタ。労働班ハ要求
サレタ人員ヲ滿サネバナラナカツタノテ病
人モ働クコトヲ強要サレタ。

五、一九四二年九月五日我々ハ「ライセアム」
收容所ニ移サレタ、其處テハ六百名ノ學生
ヲ容レル様ニ設計サレタ收容所ノ中ニ二千
四百名ノ人員ガ詰込マレタ。仕事ハ前ノ收
容所ニ於ケルモノト同様テアツタ衛生施設
ヘ少シモ良クナツテ居ラズ而シテ赤痢ノ發
生ハ短期間ニ十五名ノ死者ヲ出シタ。浴室
テ口笛ヲ吹ク様ナ行爲ニ對シテモ屢々体刑
ガ課セラレタ。

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3.

六、一九四二年一月五日ニ我々ハ「ジャーマンケット」收容所ニ移サレ、日本軍衛兵ガ我々ヲ襲ヒ以前ニ増シテ一層度々我々ヲ強打シタ。竹竿ト木ノ棍棒ガ俘虜ヲ打ツノニ用ヒラレタ。日本兵ハ骨ヲ挫カヌ様ニ打ツ熟練者テアツタ。彼等ハ被害者ノ臂脛ラシタ。俘虜ハ膝ヲ屈セラレ其レカラ足ノ裏又ハ弱腰ノ部分ヲ打タレタ。此時俘虜同士カ互ラ打ツ常習的行為ガ開始サレタ。彼等ガ御互ニ充分酷ク打タナイト犯則者ハ六名ニモ上ル衛兵等ニ氣泡スル迄打タレタ。

七、一九四三年三月ニ我々ハ赤十字ノ印ヲ附ケタ船ニ爆弾、燃料及ビ輜裝甲車ノ積込ヲ強制サレタ。

八、一九四三年五月二十日我々ハ「バタヴィアノーサイクル」收容所ニ移ツタ。此收容所テ私ハ日本人收容所長ソネガ和闇ノ將校ヲ一本ノ太イ針金テ顔面ヲ約六厘モ打ツノヲ見タ。其將校ノ顔ト眼ガ傷ツイタ。他ノ或ル場合、「クラジエンリンク」ト云フ名前ノ和闇兵ガ日本軍衛兵ニ敬禮スルノガ遇レタ。衛兵ハ和闇兵ヲ不動ノ姿勢ニ直立

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私ハ此私ノ供述暨ノ内容ガ私ノ知ツテ居ル且信ズ
ル限リニ於テ詳細ノ點マテ眞實テアルコトヲ證言
スル。

一九四六年九月二十五日 ポイント・ルックアウトニ於テ
證言者ニヨリ署名サレ宣誓サリ。

R. P. ブルコック／署名／

治安判事ノ面前ニ於テ

O. D. ロバーツ JR／署名／

4.

サセ彼ノ銃尖端ヲ全力テ擲ツタ。被害者ヘ
打タルテ氣絶シ、コンクリートノ床ニ倒レ
タ。此結果トシテ其和國兵ハ脳震盪ヲ起シ
テ死亡シタ。

九、一九四四年十一月ニ我々ハ、バンドンニ移
ツタ。此収容所ニ居ル間ニ七名ノ豫洲兵ガ
敬禮シナカツタノテ日本軍衛兵ニ鎗棒ヲ以
テ頭部ヲ打タル。